The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870. NO. 33.

FOREIGN.

Progress Made in the Investment of Paris.

A Supposed Movement on Foe for the Capture of Tours.

Incidents of the Siege of Bitsche.

Villages Around Metz Destroyed by the Prussian Artillery.

Thiers' Account of His Visit to St. Petersburg.

Belief Expressed that Napoleon and Bazaine will Inaugurate Peace Negotiations.

Doubts Expressed as to the Genuineness of the Napoleonic Manifesto.

Instructions to French Prefects Concerning the Coming Election.

Full Synopsis of Bismarck's Recent Circular to Foreign Representatives.

Treaty Between China and Japan for the Expulsion of Foreigners.

FRANCE.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Paris letters received to-day say the Prussians threaten Pont du Jour.

The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent.

The books of the great libraries have been removed to the cellars.

All windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy, at Nech's farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

The commanders of Forts Mont Rouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, report on the 29th large masses of Prussians passing to the west, toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes.

There are 1,500 Prussians at Pithiviers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN.

PRUSSIA.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIA.

POLITICAL.

Large Republican Meeting at Cairo.

Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Fifth Wisconsin District.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby and Congressman Burchard Address the People of Mount Carroll.

An Uproarious Political Gathering in Memphis.

Massachusetts Politics.

Temperance Nomination in the Fourth Wisconsin Congressional District.

Democratic Nomination in the First Missouri Congressional District.

Town Elections in Connecticut.

The Flood in Virginia.

Drowned.

AUSTRIA.

ITALY.

OHIO.

Formal Opening of the Southern Commercial Convention in Cincinnati.

Welcoming Address by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

Appointment of Committees.

The Robinson Murder Case at Mansfield—Further Testimony for the Defence.

The Schutzenfest at Cincinnati.

FAIRS.

Second Day of the Mechanical and Agricultural Exhibition at St. Louis—Fine Display of Horses—Premiums Awarded.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

Indiana State Fair.

THE WEST.

Fight with the Indians in Colorado—Robberies—Silver Shipments.

INDIANA.

Fatal Affray at Terre Haute.

Newfoundland Election.

Fire.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the State Board of Equalization at Springfield.

Condition of General Lee.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

BUFFALO. PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE. MILWAUKEE. OSWEGO. NEW ORLEANS. ST. LOUIS. DETROIT. LOUISVILLE. TOLEDO. MEMPHIS. CINCINNATI. CLEVELAND.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

MARRIED.

DIED.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending Oct. 8.

COAL.

We have one of the Largest Stocks of HARD COAL in the market, and, having secured the same before any advance in freights or price, we are prepared to sell as low as the lowest.

B. HOLBROOK, 104 LaSalle-st.

COAL.

WILMINGTON COAL, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, $5.50 per Ton.

CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO. GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, No. 2 West Van Buren-st.

CHIROPODIST.

C. C. C.

ALF. WILLARD, M. D., 24 East Washington-st.

TESTIMONIALS.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. S. BEACH, Office at 121 Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

LIVELY TIMES!!! BASE-BURNING, REVERTIBLE FLUE, SELF-FEEDING STOVE. Handsome Design, and Very Powerful Heater.

BOAL, ANDREWS & COOK, 98 & 100 Michigan-av.

POPULAR STOVES, ORIENTAL "Base-Burners," ORIENTAL "Furnaces," ORIENTAL "Parlor-Heaters," STEWART'S "Oval Parlor," STEWART'S "Oven Parlor," STEWART'S "Base-Burner," FIRE IRONS and STANDARDS, COAL VASES, FIRE GUARDS.

DALTON & CO., 71 Lake-st.

HATS.

Gents', Youths' and Boys' Hats, of Superior Quality and Fashion, at low prices.

BISHOP & BARNES, The Fashionable Hatters of Chicago, 115 LAKE-ST.

TRUSSES.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 47 CLARK-ST., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

First-class Boarding House, Furniture complete, from kitchen to attic, all in good order, and ready for business. House in good location, and very cheap rent. Will exchange for house and lot or other property. A. S. HART, 148 East Washington-st.

UNDERCLOTHING.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS At Extraordinary Low Prices.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A smart, active young man,—must be an A No. 1 Salesman,—as Clerk in a coal house. Only those having had experience need apply. Address A. H., P. O. Drawer 6014.

50 BOYS WANTED.

WANTED.

French ... Black Silks, French Plaids, Empress Cloths, Merinos, and Best Kid Gloves.

We offer, this week, SPECIAL BARGAINS in every department.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 & 120 State-st.,

Having just opened a splendid assortment of the following goods, of their own importation, will make the lowest prices in the city, notwithstanding that they are rapidly advancing in value:

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, Blk. Silks, in best Lyons makes, Paisley Shawls, of elegant designs.

Have also opened a magnificent line of DRESS GOODS, In all the NEW SHADES.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Will offer, Wednesday, Oct. 5, Ten Cases each Heavy Bleached Sheetings, of well-known make, at

29 Cts. for 8-4,
35 Cts. for 9-4,
37½ Cts. for 10-4.

10 cts. a yard below their value. Also, a large arrival of, and "GREAT BARGAINS" in, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Damasks, Towels, and Housekeeping Goods of every description, "FROM AUCTION."

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS. ALL THE LATEST STYLES. Window Shades. Lace Curtains.

E. & L. FAXON & CO., 74 & 76 Lake-st.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.

Hair Mattresses, Portable Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows & Bolsters, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Steam-Cured Feathers.

ALL-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS,

LACE CURTAINS, AND Draperies.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 & 76 LAKE-ST.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING!

Paris Millinery

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7, at WEBSTER'S, 78 Lake-st., First Floor.

We shall also display an entirely fresh stock of our own importation, direct from Europe, embracing Flowers, Feathers, Gros Grain, Fancy, Sash and Velvet Ribbons, Blond, Vale, Guipure and Point App. Laces, Ruchings, Frillings, Lace and Linen Collars, Linen Sets, Chemisettes, Laces, Emb. Edgings, Brussels and Dotted Net, Crapes, Kid Gloves, Hair Nets, Chignons, Switches, Hair Rolls and Braids, Portmonnaies, Fans, Jet Ornaments, in endless variety, all at the lowest prices.

Country orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLINERY.

Grand Opening! The Misses Buchanan

On Wednesday, Oct. 5, THEIR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT THEIR PARLORS, 667 WABASH-AV.

GRAND OPENING OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS AND FRENCH PATTERNS, At MRS. JACKSON'S, 50 STATE-ST.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL,

DYEING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANTED TO RENT.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COURTS.

Business in the United States Courts.

[illegible]

Appointments of Speakers.

The following are officially announced by the State Central Committee:

Governor R. J. OGLESBY will speak as follows:

[illegible]

General JOHN A. LOGAN, candidate for Congressman at Large, will speak as follows:

[illegible]

Hon. CASPAR BUTZ, candidate for State Prison Commissioner, will speak as follows:

[illegible]

All the above meetings to be in the evening.

THE NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* does not understand why the people of the Western States should object to being taxed to pay the debt of New York. It, therefore, protests against the reduction of Erie Canal tolls, and against any release of the revenues of the canals. It says that the present constitutional charges upon those revenues are: 1. The cost of superintendence and repairs; 2. The debt contracted for their construction; 3. The general fund debt; and, 4. The enlargement debt. It then publishes a statement, to the effect that, since 1845, and including 1870, about $25,000,000 have been paid from the State Treasury to supply deficiencies in canal revenues. It demands information how the State debt to which the canal revenues are pledged is to be paid, and answers its own question by insisting that the high tolls of last year shall be restored. It then adds:

"But the Western forwarders and the ample newspapers of our own State are not satisfied with the present rates. They demand absolute freedom from the payment of any tolls. This doctrine may be popular in the West, but what consideration can be urged to induce the tax-payers of the State of New York? Why should they be compelled to build and maintain canals for the benefit of the West? The proposition is monstrous. [illegible] and pay their just and equitable portion."

The State of New York has a large number of canals, constructed at great cost. Of these, the Erie and Oswego Canals are the only ones in which the people of the West have the slightest interest. The tolls received by the State of New York upon these two canals are largely in excess of their entire cost of construction, including in that cost interest on loans, swindling by contractors, wasteful expenditure, and the whole cost of enlarging, repairing, and superintending. But the other canals, which do not yield revenue enough, some of them, to pay the cost of collection, do not pay interest on the debt contracted for their construction, nor their necessary repairs, nor the cost of superintendence. The people of the West have paid for the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the State of New York has collected of them nearly $40,000,000 to pay for and keep in order some eight or ten lateral canals, which never have paid, and never will pay, for their own superintendence. When the Albany *Journal* speaks of canals, it means all of them, but when the people of the West speak of canals they mean those that have been paid for nearly twice over.

The State of New York may establish whatever rate of tolls it thinks proper on the lateral canals, and pay its debt out of the proceeds. The people of the West will not complain; they have no use for those canals, and have no desire that New York should build canals for them free. But when they have paid back to the State the cost of the only canals they use, and every dollar the State has expended on them, and many millions in excess, then they have an equitable claim that the tolls on those two canals be reduced to the mere cost of keeping them in order.

Last year the Canal Commissioners reduced the tolls on breadstuffs, but the reduction did not take effect until the practical abandonment of the canal as a route for the transportation of breadstuffs had commenced. What the effect has been on the amount of grain shipped by canal this season, we cannot say, but this is certain, that a return to the former rates of toll will be the virtual closing of the Erie Canal as a route for breadstuffs. Even at the present low rates of toll, grain passes Buffalo for Montreal, or, reaching Buffalo, is thence moved to New York by rail. Under these circumstances, it is absurd for the Albany *Journal* to insist upon paying off the State debt out of tolls on the productions of the West. If New York will not make the Erie Canal free, then it is not likely that it will collect any very large amount of tolls on breadstuffs in the future. With the canal free of tolls, the trade in breadstuffs might continue on that route several years longer, but if the tolls are to be increased to the old rates, then the goods proposed to be tolled will find transportation elsewhere. New York may levy tolls, but she cannot force the grain to go by canal. New York city may insist upon restoring the old rates, but the grain and provisions of the West can find, and have found, other routes by which other Atlantic markets can be reached at less cost.

New York has an undoubted legal right to fix such rates of toll as she chooses upon the Erie Canal. Nor do we deny the general proposition that property owners, through an artificial watercourse built by funds raised for the privilege, upon the same principle, that it may [illegible] for any other improved method [illegible]. But the question is [illegible]

[illegible]

EXPORTS OF 1870.

[illegible] the exports of the United States [illegible] 30, 1870, has been [illegible] we compile the [illegible]

[illegible]

We have not enumerated any but the leading articles. Though the aggregate value of the exports is $499,073,982, against $413,960,890 in 1869, the increase has been mainly in agricultural products. We have ceased almost to export manufactures, there being a decline in nearly all of the items except sewing machines and agricultural implements. The export of specie and bullion in 1870 was $45,882,061, against $42,345,966 in 1869.

SWAPPING MOONSHINE.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll has had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, in which two suggestions of some financial significance were made. The first was by Mr. Ingersoll, that the West would find some relief for its alleged dearth of currency if the Secretary should advertise that he would purchase his bonds in Chicago and other Western cities instead of in New York only. This notion has no force, because, first, we have very few bonds in the West; secondly, those who have them can get the currency for them as easily if the sales are in New York as in Chicago; thirdly, the abundance of a currency anywhere depends on the productiveness of its industry, for, if its industry produces what the world wants, the world will send the currency there for it. Currency cannot be secured in abundance in any section by merely putting it there, if the laws of trade tend to accelerate its flow to other points. So long as our currency is irredeemable and fluctuating, it can earn a higher rate of interest by being concentrated for speculative uses in the great centres of capital than by circulating in small sums among the people. It is the changeable value of our currency that causes it to collect in the centres of speculation, instead of being evenly diffused over the whole area of production, and employed in useful work. Whatever will remove the premium on gold and, at the same time, give us free banking on a specie basis, will make money abundant at the West and South, or wherever there is any use for it, or anything to buy it with.

The second suggestion (in which Mr. Boutwell concurred), was that if the greenback were made receivable for one-fourth of the customs duties, it would appreciate its value and help to reduce the premium on gold. This has been the opinion of other star-gazers. The late Thaddeus Stevens contended that, if greenbacks were receivable for customs the same as gold, the premium on gold would disappear entirely, and the currency would be always at par! The only effect of making one-fourth of the customs duties payable in greenbacks, would be to reduce the tariff (which might be a good thing), and to cause a further exportation of gold. There being that much less use for gold in this country, one-fourth of the existing stock would be liberated and would go abroad to be invested in something that would pay a profit to the owners.

The interview between Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Boutwell is reported in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Ingersoll, we are pleased to observe, let fall some remarks indicating that, in his opinion, a return to specie payments would not be an unmitigated evil to these United States.

THE BANK WHERE THE WILD THYME GROWS.

Mr. Alexander H. Gaston, of Henry County, Illinois, has published a scheme of national finance in the columns of the *Henry County Republican*. The plan, in brief, is that there shall be a "Mother" National Bank at Washington, with filial National Banks, one in each county, or rather that the nation shall be one bank, and each county shall be a branch bank, presided over by a President and Cashier elected by the people; that legal-tender notes shall be issued by the government bank and distributed to the county banks, in proportion to the assessed value of the real estate in the county, but so as to make the total volume of the currency for the whole country two, three, or four times what it now is; that these bills are to be regarded as secured by the real estate on which they are issued, though Mr. Gaston neither invents nor reveals any process by which the bill-holder can make this supposed lien on the land effective, nor if he has a bushel of bills can foreclose them on any particular acre of land so as to become its owner. This is, probably, the institution referred to in Midsummer Night's Dream—the bank whereon the wild thyme grows.

It is stated that the money is to be distributed to each county branch, but the plan generously omits to provide whether they are to give it away, spend it, or loan it on commercial paper. In either case, if it is not repaid to them, Mr. Gaston omits to provide how the real estate of the country is to sustain the bank in its munificent system of lending without security, or how it is to guarantee to the bill-holders that their bills shall not be utterly worthless. Since the days when manna and quails fell into the camps of Israel, there has been no systematic distribution of something for nothing on the part of Divine Providence. Nor are we at liberty, without some marked revival in the faith of the people, to expect that there will be. To sustain the value of a paper currency which shall be issued without security for its redemption, and loaned in unlimited quantities without any security for its repayment, is an undertaking involving the same miraculous powers which would effect a shower of manna. We would ask Mr. Gaston whether he is able to supplement his plan with these supernatural accompaniments. If he is not, but intends that his currency shall be issued for a valid security already pledged for its redemption, and shall be loaned only to such as can secure its repayment, then he would have to amend his plan in these respects. When he had done so, it would arrive at exactly our present National Banking system. Mr. Gaston's name betrays a French origin. If he will recall the history of the French assignats, he will perceive that his plan was fully tried in 1793, and, in part, tried by our Revolutionary fathers with their Continental money, and by the Confederates with their currency. The French assignats were the best of all, for they "assigned" so much land to the holders of the notes. All these issues may be said to have been based on the entire taxable property of the nations issuing them. But none of that property being immediately available for their redemption, except so much of it as was received by the government in taxes, they were really based on an irredeemable public promise. In this respect, they differed from the greenback only in having a less responsible and solvent government behind the promise.

The Louisville *Commercial*, a Republican newspaper, suggests to the protectionists that they abandon the attempt to promote particular industries by forced levies on other industries, and adopt in its stead the plan of voluntary co-operation. It says: "Let those who believe in protection associate themselves in protective clubs, and agree not to cover themselves with foreign blankets, not to use Leeds cutlery, or French brandy, or Canada hops, or Nova Scotia coal, or Turks Island salt." The advantage of this system is, that it would not infringe or assail the rights of American citizens to possess, and enjoy, and dispose of their own earnings in their own way. All persons who should desire to contribute a portion or the whole of their property to enable other persons to carry on either a profitable or a losing business, could do so, without objection from any quarter, while those who prefer to invest their money for their own advantage, would exercise a like liberty of choice.

The "Eagle orator" of Cincinnati, sometimes called Young Greenbacks, for short, had a wonderful flight yesterday. His speech to the Southern Commercial Convention was as grand a display of magniloquent nothingness as even he ever made. He did not fail to refer to Virginia as the maternal ancestor of the Northwest, and to Ohio as her first born. Cincinnati was also advertised as the "Queen of the Ohio" wearing the "dark crown which sits forever on her fair brow." This dark crown, he explained, was the "sign and symbol of labor;" and the inevitable inference to be drawn from the remark is, that Cincinnati is in labor, and, as she always wears the sign, that she is always in labor. She is justly entitled to our sympathy. Mr. Pendleton drew a picture of what the Valley of the Mississippi was destined to be, and would certainly do in a comparatively short time, but Mr. Pendleton wisely abstains from any indication of how these vast internal improvements are to be made. Has he become a convert to the idea that we must have a "paternal government," as well as a maternal ancestor, which shall build roads and canals wherever any person asks for them, and generally to take care of our trade and commerce, leaving to the people nothing to say or do except to pay taxes? He speaks of building a canal from the Ohio River to Norfolk, through, over, and under the mountains of Virginia, as if it were a mere job of paving a street; he talks of other routes from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic and the Pacific, and intimates, though he does not say so, that all these are to be built by the government. The Southern Convention meets to recommend a series of internal improvements, involving an expenditure, perhaps, of $500,000,000. Mr. Pendleton greets the delegates, and tells them that the works they propose ought to be, and shall be, made. Does he mean this in the way of approving such an expenditure by the government, or does he mean it only in the way of a Presidential aspirant, bidding for the support of those interested in the vast scheme of plunder?

The letter of Governor Koerner on the present relations of France and Prussia, which we published yesterday, is certainly a strong presentation of the facts from a German standpoint. That the French people did endorse and ratify the declaration of war against Germany, is true. So, also, is it true that we cannot separate the acts of the government from those of the people. Hence it is all the same, whether the people endorsed the war or not. The consequences attach to them because they endorsed and supported a government which produced them.

While all this is true, we should have been glad to see in Governor Koerner's letter some recognition of the fact that nations have higher work to perform than to punish their enemies, and take vengeance upon those who have despitefully used them. France is the most unfortunate nation in Europe. She has been badly educated, miserably governed, wretchedly priest-ridden, taught to look upon military glory as the highest form of glory, and inoculated with the "big head" in the most alarming manner. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, which may be set down mainly to the account of Bonapartism (commencing with the career of the first Bonaparte), France has contributed as largely to the progress of the world in science, art, literature, and civilization, as any other country, and she is as necessary to the continued advancement of the world as any other country. To say that she is a spoiled child, but, nevertheless, a child of genius, is not saying too much. It is not becoming in any people, who have received a more solid training, to strike her when she is down, to thrust her into the dirt, or to take mere revenge upon her, because she is defenceless. Granted that she behaved herself ruthlessly toward Prussia in 1808 and toward all Germany in 1870. The fact still remains that peace is better than war, friendship than hate, charity than contempt, a republic than a despotism. These things we presume Governor Koerner is prepared to admit, for he is a scholar and a statesman, and more an American than a German.

While the police of Paris are amusing themselves in unearthing and publishing Napoleon's piquant correspondence with Madame Bellanger, the ex-Emperor (or some wag who assumes his name) is writing manifestoes as oracular and guarded in their style as if he still wielded the destinies of France and Prussia. He does not approve the failure of the Republicans of France to endorse the inauguration of the war as the act of the nation. Therein he thinks they paralyzed the national defence at the moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France. With equal serenity he disapproves the error of Germany in not perceiving that an alliance with France would be more to the interest of Germany than the crushing of France. "Were I to affirm," he says, "that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible."

Napoleon (or the wag) here intimates that the best course for France to pursue is to permit the "disarmament of fortresses," a humiliation which, it is generally supposed, the republic has stood ready to accept. But, as Germany demanded more than this of the republic, it is not clear how peace on this basis would be made possible, simply by the ex-Emperor affirming that it would be politic.

Still the letter indicates an improving tone in the Emperor's health since he has exchanged the baptism of fire at Sedan for the breezes of William's Heights, which is gratifying, as he is of too little remaining consequence for the world to wish him ill. Whether the letter be the production of the ex-Emperor or some practical joker, it is eminently characteristic of the late imperial charlatan. The sentences swallow each other, and come out wrong end foremost in the approved style of the *Idees Napoleoniennes*, while the impudence of the whole thing is first-class.

The population of St. Louis, Carondelet, and the adjoining country, is returned by the census-takers at 312,963, showing an increase, by annexation and otherwise, of about 95 per cent since 1860. The population of Chicago, without any adjoining towns, is 299,117, being an increase of 141 per cent since 1860. If we had taken the precaution to add to our corporate limits the suburban localities of Hyde Park, Lake View, and the Union Stock Yards, all of which are connected with us by street railways and lighted with city gas, the present population of Chicago would have exceeded that of St. Louis, while if we had gone out to Evanston, Riverside, Harlem, and Calumet, all of which are as near to the centre of business here as Carondelet is to that of St. Louis, we should have footed up at least 320,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Alton City Library contains 5,000 volumes.

—Sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed in Bloomington toward building a new hotel.

—The fourth annual reunion of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Aurora, on October 5. General John A. Logan will attend, and address the soldiers in the afternoon.

IOWA.

Marengo, last year, had 1,015 inhabitants, and this year's census gives it 1,503.

—The Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad is now completed to Waterloo, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Road.

—Ralph P. Zabin, who was a private in the Iowa First Regiment, and was in service [illegible] on the Dubuque & Sioux City Road after serving in the army, and who has gradually advanced in position ever since, has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Iowa Central, which embraces the line from Marshalltown to the Minnesota line. [illegible]

—[illegible]

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tative in Congress from the Second District of Iowa, and candidate for re-election, died last Friday. Colonel Smyth was a native of Ireland, and, at the time of his death, was 47 years of age. He came to this country when in his eighteenth year, and, in 1839 or 1840, came to Iowa and settled in Linn County, with his older brother Robert, who is now State Senator from the same county. William studied law, and was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. He entered the service as Colonel of the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and served with credit in that capacity until the fall of 1863. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Second District, for Congress, and elected by a large majority. He was renominated this year, without opposition, and would have been returned by an increased majority had not death cut short his career."

WISCONSIN.

On Tuesday last, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Smith, of the town of Calamus, celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Smith is 74 years of age and his wife 68.

—Mrs. Sarah Erickson, an old lady residing in Manitowoc Rapids, committed suicide by drowning on Thursday, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, the result of a chronic disease taking an acute form.

—The Appleton *Post* says that, as Mr. Alden Leach was working in his meadow near Hortonville, he found a cluster of beautiful ripe strawberries, while other vines in the same vicinity were in full bloom.

INDIANA.

A Prussian beauty at Waterville consumed twenty-seven glasses of beer without winking, in honor of Sedan.

—The Terre Haute *Journal* says: "A singular fatality seems to accompany the family of which the late Adam Serber was a member. One of his brothers was killed by lightning, one was drowned, another died a horrible death by small-pox, and a fourth met his final end by sun-stroke."

—The State University, at Bloomington, opened this year with flattering prospects, one hundred and fifty new students being present.

—A son of Mr. Lynch, of Goodland, on last Thursday, while playing in one of the rye bins at Messrs. Osborn & Pierce's warehouse, and while the rye was being spouted into the car, was drawn under 800 bushels of rye, his leg stopping the spout. His body was recovered in about thirty-five minutes, but life was extinct.

MICHIGAN.

The population of Manistee County is 6,420—that of Manistee city being 3,343; Isabella County, 4,111; Clare County, 365.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of the 29th says:

"The Lake Superior *Miner* announces that the plans for the improvement and enlargement of the Sault Ste Marie Canal have been decided upon, and that the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The improvements will consist in deepening and widening the canal, and building a new basin. The canal is to be deepened to fourteen or sixteen feet, and the sides to be perpendicular; the present embankments slope at an angle of about 45 degrees. [illegible] The estimated cost of the work will be about $340,000, and two years will be required for its completion, as the greater part of it must be done during the winter, so that it shall not interfere with navigation. At the last session of Congress the government appropriated $150,000 "for the improvement of the St. Mary's Canal and River," and it is understood to be the intention of General Poe to use most of this sum during the coming winter. Meanwhile the Canadian journals are urging the necessity of building a canal around these falls entirely within the limits of the Dominion, making the early action of the American authorities toward the vessels composing the Red River expedition a text from which they seek to show the need of a home channel which shall not be liable to interruption by a foreign nation. They claim that a canal can be constructed on the Canadian side at comparatively small cost, and yet of such dimensions that it will accommodate the largest class of vessels employed in the Lake Superior trade. They further argue that the increasing traffic which is following the opening of business from Duluth and the Northern Pacific will so increase the upper lake trade that two canals will be imperatively required for the transportation of the products of the Northwest to the seaboard. There seems to be no probability, however, that all this talk will assume any practical shape."

KANSAS.

The women of Leavenworth, Kansas, appear to know how to settle their own little grievances without the interference of big brothers. A divorced woman, whose affections had been tampered with by one of the leading business men of that city, entered his room, pistol in hand, the other night, and would have shot him only for a presence of mind on his part which enabled him to throw up her hand and clutch her by the throat. A neighbor soon after appeared on the scene and separated them.

MISSOURI.

Forrest Shepherd, a professor of geology and agricultural chemistry, has written to the St. Louis *Democrat* stating that tin is not a simple element, but a compound of sodium, borax, and perhaps aluminum, calcium, magnesium, silicium, and iron aided by the presence of fluor spar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a doll baby's wedding at Edgefield, Tenn., the other day. Several hundred little girls were present.

—A young gentleman and lady, a few days since, walked to Emlenton, Pa., a distance of fourteen miles, to see the circus, and returned by the same conveyance.

—The corporation of the city of Stettin, by its advocate, Beckman, has commenced an action at law at Stockholm against the King and Crown of Sweden for the recovery of 80,000 thalers, borrowed by Charles XII. from that city.

—An old lady of Connecticut, who lost her purse a short time since at New Haven, declared on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to interfere with the reward which was stored up in Heaven for the finder, by offering him money.

—There is a man living in Calhoun County, Miss., who is supposed to have more strength than any three men in the State. He is 31 years of age, weighs 225 pounds, and can walk 500 acres with a bar of railroad iron that takes the combined strength of five ordinary men to lift.

—It is proposed, at Yale, to put a stop to the holding of any more wooden-spoon exhibitions, the faculty considering the entertainment a "scandalous proceeding." The class of '72 have taken no action as yet in relation to the matter, but the present indications are that the last of the wooden-spoon exhibitions has taken place.

—Mr. J. H. Noyes, of the Oneida Community Inventor, claims that, "Communism abolishes the temptations and obstructions of the marriage system, divests love of cheating, match-making, and intrigues, helps the spirit, and is, above all, such a happy means of forwarding the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, that its importance cannot easily be overestimated."

—The canal extension to Rock Island is now being surveyed by order of the Secretary of War. The survey is to include the main line from Hennepin to Rock Island, and the feeder from the Summit, at Sheffield, to Dixon. It will involve some six weeks of labor in the field, and is to be so thoroughly examined that the feasibility and cost of the work can be accurately estimated and reported.

—The Norwich *Bulletin* says: "A gentleman from Norwich, being in a neighboring town, and not feeling well, ventured to try a glass of barroom whiskey. Before swallowing, he saw a fly in the tumbler, and incautiously inserted his finger to remove the insect. But ah! horror of horrors! the fiery liquid took off his finger-nail, and it was floating before his eyes on the surface! What became of the fly is not stated, but it is very probable that it perished."

—Although Roman history mentions a large number of celebrated Hebrew physicians who attended former Popes in cases of severe sickness, and although Leo X.'s body physician was a Jew, the practice of medicine is at the present time allowed to Jews only on the condition that they confine themselves to members of their own religion. A Hebrew doctor, who, two years ago, attended to a Catholic who had fainted in the street, and visited him, at his special request, at his home, escaped punishment only through the intercession of some influential persons. The practice of pharmacy in Rome is absolutely prohibited to Jews.

—A corrugated iron church has just been dedicated in Brooklyn. The edifice is known as the Free Tabernacle of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and has the well-known Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage for pastor. The building is described as an amphitheatre on the inside, the seats being ranged in the arc of a circle, in the centre of which are the organ and a platform. There is no pulpit. The walls are of iron. In the centre of the ceiling is a large skylight with 187 prisms of glass, from which the entire place is lighted up. The house is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the seats will accommodate 3,500 auditors. Should that sitting room be found too small, it is the intention of the managers to build a gallery that will accommodate 1,500 more, all the seats being free to all comers.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Johnson is to deliver an address at the Tennessee Agricultural Fair this week.

—The Minister of War in the French Provisional Government, General Le Flo, was one of the officers who were cashiered for resistance to the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851.

—James M. Davis, formerly Private Secretary to Secretary Chase, and subsequently holding the same position to Secretary McCulloch, died in a Washington hospital the other day of *mania potu*. He was once a young man of fine promise, having risen from the position of messenger in the Treasury Department.

—The Rev. W. M. Punshon has decided to relinquish his lecture engagements for the present in consequence of the sudden death of his wife.

—We find the following among the standing advertisements in the Meadville *Republican*: "Cupid and Hymen—The little brown cottage at Cambridge, Pa., is the place to call to have the marriage knot promptly and strongly tied. Inquire for Rev. S. J. Whitcomb."

—According to a telegram from Pauline Lucca, the famous cantatrice, her husband was not killed, but only dangerously wounded, and is now in a fair way of recovery.

—The son of the Austrian Premier and Chancellor von Beust, Count Beust, an officer in the Saxon army, was wounded at the battle of Gravelotte, and died on the 20th of August.

—The brother of the present Sovereign Prince [illegible] was killed at the battle of Mars-la-Tour, on the 16th of August. A nephew of the same Prince was killed two days afterward at the battle of Rezonville. The father of the latter was severely wounded in the same battle.

—Nilsson's carriage, on the night of her debut, was dragged back to her hotel, not by Swedes, but by about thirty enthusiastic New Yorkers. In the team pranced T. C. Doremus, Jr., Captain Scott Siddons, Charles Sayre, [illegible] Hall, Frank Herring, P. H. Jameson, H. T. Messick, Joseph V. Standish, L. E. Felton, Dr. A. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Roberts, and Henry Holden.

—Fanny Fern invites Eugenie to come to this country as a public lecturer.

—General Sherman went to a ball in San Francisco the other night, and before he left was presented with a flag of California silk, a Mexican veteran gold badge, and a cane of Ohio hickory, mounted with gold and silver.

—Henry Evers, a septuagenarian, was committed to jail, at Paterson, N. J., on Monday of last week, for assault and battery. He was covered with blood, and was bound hand and foot with rope. It is said that he became involved in an altercation with Captain Isaiah Rynders, in a saloon in Paterson, and that his wounds were inflicted by the noted Captain. Evers was once a wealthy ship-builder in Norwich, but with reverses became subject to fits of insanity. He assailed Captain Rynders while suffering from one of these.

—A question much discussed in scientific circles some years ago has received solution, viz.: [illegible]

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whether the serious illness of one of the celebrated Siamese twins would necessarily affect the other. It seems now that Chang has had a paralytic stroke, and that the health of Eng remains quite unaffected by it. A prominent medical journal of London is of opinion, also, that should either die, the surgeon might safely venture so to preserve the life of the survivor.

—Among the victims sacrificed at the battle of Mars-la-Tour was Dr. Hermann Jubel, one of the most promising historical writers of Germany. He was engaged upon a work on Italian history, especially with reference to the lives of the Popes. When the war broke out, he left Naples to take part in it, and met his untimely fate as Adjutant to the Second Grenadier Brandenburg Regiment.

—John W. Forney, Jr., whose disappearance and probable murder, in New York, were reported recently, is at his home, in Philadelphia. He went to New York to report the Nilsson concerts for the Philadelphia *Press*, and took the opportunity to visit a friend on Governor's Island. There he remained for five days, during which time his parents were ignorant of his whereabouts. On Tuesday of last week he quieted their fears by returning home.

—The following is the reply of the King of Prussia to the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, in which he resigned his sword:

"MONSIEUR MY BROTHER: While regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and I beg of your Majesty to appoint one of your officers, invested with full powers, to treat for the capitulation of the army which has so bravely fought under your orders. On my side I appoint General Moltke for this purpose. I am your Majesty's good brother,

"WILLIAM.

"BEFORE SEDAN, Sept. 1, 1870."

—The Duke of Nassau, recently killed in France, was Adolphus William Charles Augustus Frederick, Duke of Nassau and Count Palatine of the Rhine, who was born July 24, 1817. He succeeded his father, the Duke William, August 20, 1839. He was a General of cavalry in the Prussian service, and Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Westphalian Lancers. He was dispossessed of his dominions in favor of the King of Prussia by the decree of October 3, 1866, but he received 15,000,000 florins as a compensation, and he possessed an immense fortune in addition, the revenues of the famous seltzer water spring being an appanage of his family. He had been twice married, first to a daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and secondly to a Princess of the house of Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen, who survives him. The Duke leaves three children by his second marriage, the eldest being the Hereditary Prince, now Duke of Nassau, William Alexander, who was born in 1852.

—A cable despatch from London announces the death at Bombay of Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, and was born at Dublin, Ireland, on the 21st of February, 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, and afterward traveled extensively in the North of Europe. On his return in 1845 he published the result of his observations under the title, "St. Petersburg and Moscow." He afterward engaged in politics, and successively represented Kildare, Coleraine and Cockermouth in the House of Commons. In Lord Derby's 1st administration, 1852, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and member of the Privy Council. In the subsequent administrations of the same statesman he held the same position, and in 1866 he took a seat in the Cabinet. On the death of his father, in 1867, he became the sixth Earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland. In November, 1868, he was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a position which he filled up to the time of his death. His full name was Richard Southwell Bourke, and he was long known by the title of Lord Naas.

POLITICAL.

A. A. Wheelock, of the Winchester *Times*, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Scott County, Ill.

—The Boston *Post* announces that John Quincy Adams declines a nomination for Governor at the hands of the Democracy. Having already been defeated two or three times, he evidently and sensibly concludes that "enough is as good as a feast."

—September 30, the Prohibitionists of the Second Congressional District of Illinois met in convention at Belvidere. Delegates were present from every county of the district. Johnson Harvey, of Sandwich, was chosen Chairman, and T. J. Lamont, of Rockford, Secretary, with C. Brookins as assistant. The convention unanimously nominated the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, for Representative in Congress. Speeches were made by J. C. Stoughton, A. Bingham, Johnson Harvey, L. P. Sabin, C. W. Cross, Jas. Lamont, and others.

—The Democrats of the Sixth Ohio District are in trouble about their candidate for Congress, General Denver. The Highland *News* says of him: "In 1852, General Denver, the Democratic candidate for Congress, killed Mr. Gilbert, editor of the *Alta Californa*, in a duel. The Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1850, renders any duelist ineligible to office in the State. Saying nothing of the immorality of dueling, which so shocked the Democratic conscience when Henry Clay was a candidate for President, we would like to inquire how our Democratic brethren will get over this 'constitutional' difficulty, in case General Denver should happen to be elected—which, however, the Republicans of the Sixth District don't intend he shall be. We all know how deeply the Democracy reverence the 'constitution,' and we sympathize with them in their dilemma. What will they do? Which are they for—Denver or the 'constitution'?"

—The Democracy are preparing to carry Philadelphia on the 11th of October, if good, stout, vigorous ballot-box stuffing will do it. The *Press* says: "There is the best reason to believe that in every closely contested ward in the city false registration on the largest scale has been systematically conducted to elect the Democratic candidates. For an example, here is one Thomas Hardy, who has been brought before a United States Commissioner. By the aid of a convenient policeman, he has registered himself in no fewer than sixty different places. Who unites a scoundrel like this Hardy to acts of such grievous criminality? Is coffee-pot Wallace at his old tricks?"

—There is a dog in Kansas City, Mo., which, with its progeny, would be an invaluable member of the "Democratic" party. It is a ventriloquial or polyphonous beast, as its voice of great force, depth, and variety, capable of expressing all the modulations and modifications of human distress—moans of the sick, shouts of defiance, yells of despair, cries of baffled ambition, etc., etc. Now here is a dog which could, if it should be necessary, bark 'protection' in Pennsylvania, and free trade in Illinois; which could howl its negrophobia in New York, and its tender admiration of the "voter of color" in Louisiana. It could give the B in all of anticipated victory, and the GG of growing at the administration. Nothing would stick in its throat; whereas, we fear that a good many Democratic orators, by their vocal gymnastics, are running the risk of chronic bronchitis.

—At the Republican Senatorial Convention, held at Geneseo September 29, L. D. Whiting, of Bureau, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Senator for the Twenty-first District.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Arrival of Representatives—The Week of Prayer.

From the New York Tribune.

The disappointments which the war in Europe has forced upon the American friends of the Evangelical Alliance do not include the absence of all the expected delegates. Although the conference in New York has necessarily been postponed from this October to an uncertain date, some 30 representatives from various Protestant countries have paid their visits to this country. The Evangelical Alliance is a society established by charters (called branches), in many countries, intended to create and sustain (chiefly by occasional congresses called conferences) an active interest in all the leading movements of Protestant Christian civilization. The last of these conferences was held in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1867; the next was to have been held this fall, in this city, and probably will meet here at whatever time (perhaps next fall) may seem practicable. It is not strange that a very general disappointment should be felt by all the friends of the alliance, on account of the present failure—the greater when it is remembered that there is no city in the world where the audiences, composed of the residents of the place, could so well understand the addresses of various delegates. But possibly the Eternal City may be available for a conference soon, in which case the impressiveness of the mere event might well be made a reason superior to this in the choice of place.

The delegates who have arrived in this city came from various reasons. Common as the European trip from our shores has become, a journey to America is not yet an every day matter to our trans-Atlantic cousins, and so a number of gentlemen who had engaged passage, and arranged for extended absence, did not allow the postponement of the conference to delay their journey. Some came early in the summer, and have made the tour of the Pacific Railway; some later, and are now admiring our September landscapes, while others, as our readers have already learned, are at present in this city. It is pleasant to know, as one of the delegates has assured us, that this visit of so many will not cause a lessening, but rather an increase of attendance, when the New York Conference shall be held; for it is their intention to carry home such grateful reports of American hospitalities as will induce others to come with them.

The English branch of the alliance have sent hither to represent them their Secretary, the Rev. James Davis of London, who has already been introduced to the readers of the *Tribune*. He has come quite as much because of the postponement as of the appointment of the conference. He comes to present the affectionate salutations of English Christians to their brethren here; to supply information relative to the recent transactions of the alliance, both home and foreign, with a view to sustain and increase the interest of the American organization, and to confer with the brethren here concerning the now delayed international conference. He will yet present these objects more fully in public, in behalf of the international Protestant interests of the Kingdom of our Lord. Mr. Davis brings with him the schedule of subjects, set forth as usual by the English Alliance, for concerted prayer throughout the world in the first week of January next. The topics proposed are as follows—the scheme has not yet been agreed upon in this country:

Sunday, Jan. 1.—Sermons—Subject: Inspiration of Holy Scripture: its sufficiency and sole authority for religious faith and practice.

Monday, Jan. 2.—Prayer: Grateful review of the past, calling for renewed confidence and for increased devotedness; humiliation for the worldliness of the Church; and for national sins provoking Divine judgments.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Prayer: For nations; for Kings, and all in authority; for soldiers and sailors; for all who have suffered in recent war; for the blessings of peace; and that God would graciously bring good out of recent calamities.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Prayer: For the children of Christian parents; for Christian Schools; for the Sunday Schools; for early dedication to God; and for more laborers in Christ's service.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Prayer: For the Baptism of the Holy Spirit on all who profess and call themselves Christians; for the increase of charity, and of affectionate communion and co-operation among all in every land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Prayer: For the circulation of the Word of God; for the increase of faithful ambassadors for Christ; for an end of religious persecution; and for the removal of all hindrances to the spread of the Gospel.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Prayer: For Christian Missions; for the conversion of the Jews; for the better observance of the Lord's Day; for a blessing on Christian literature; and for "the glorious appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Sermons—Subject: Faith, Hope, and Love—essential witnesses for the truth.

PARIS.

MacMahon's Battles—Surrender at Sedan.

Military Incapacity of the Emperor—Ill-feeling of the Soldiers.

Excitement at Paris—The Republic Proclaimed—Diplomatic Intervention.

Hopes for the Future.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Sept. 14.

When the heart is so cruelly wounded that tears involuntarily rise to the eyes, the troubled hand calculates badly the words it writes. If, therefore, there escape from me in this letter some extreme words of anger or of hatred, reflect that this is the day after the greatest military disaster a nation has ever experienced, and acquit us, without condemning me.

On the very day on which I closed my last letter, the 4th of the present month, came like a thunderbolt the news of the capitulation of Sedan, which the government kept hidden from us till the last moment, trying to save at least the Regency of the Empress in this great disaster. Liars to the last second!

MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

MacMahon having decided to break up his camp at Chalons, in order to move by Rheims, Rethel, Montmedy and Sedan, in order to effect a junction with Bazaine, moved at rapidity as an army hastily organized and without cohesion allowed of. But he had calculated without the Emperor, who, to the last moment, by a sort of divine fatality, has been the stumbling block of our nation. His Majesty hesitated. Vainly did MacMahon desire to fall back to Paris, and urged the Emperor, who persisted in desiring to command. His Majesty decided nothing except the retention in their commands of the incapable favorites whom the Marshal wanted to dispense with. Then was it not necessary to protect the Imperial Infant, with his Cent Gardes, and the imperial staff, their baggage and their attendants? For each of these imperial lackeys carried along with him a throng of servants, pomades, and fancy articles of all kinds, corrupted in soul and manners as they were.

Thirty-six hours were thus lost, that is to say, more than the whole start that MacMahon had on the army of Prince Charles. Little by little, MacMahon's van, which marched on toward Metz, found its progress barred by the steadily-increasing Prussian forces of Prince Frederick and Steinmetz, while the rear guard and the centre had facing them, turning them, and constantly surrounding them, the whole strength of Prince Charles and King William; that is, one hundred thousand men in their front, and two hundred and fifty thousand on their flank and rear—three hundred and fifty thousand well-fed men, who attacked an hundred and twenty thousand, who were poorly managed.

The battle lasted three days, commencing with a surprise experienced by General de Failly, that imperial courtier, whom the Emperor persisted in forcing on the army. But MacMahon, hurrying to the aid of his incompetent officer, succeeded, by bravery and skill, in restoring affairs and driving back the enemy who was already swamping him. The second day's fight began all along the line, from nine to eleven miles in extent. The Prussians, admirably commanded by their Generals, aided by an artillery much superior to ours in accuracy, power, and quantity; as brave as us and much more numerous, gradually succeeded in encircling MacMahon on all sides. The morning of the third day found our army diminished one-third by its losses, demoralized, deprived of its Marshal, who had been wounded on the preceding evening, almost without ammunition and food, and surrounded by fifteen hundred guns, supported by an army of three hundred thousand men.

THE CAPITULATION AT SEDAN.

Then it was no longer a defeat; it was a butchery under the cannonade; then came an immense rush into Sedan, which was too small to hold an army, and then the capitulation, which you know of, that is, one of those disasters unheard of in history, which with one blow crushes a people to the earth, but yet at the mercy of the enemy, but sound, bleeding, mutilated, having but its despair to raise itself with, or to die.

As for the capitulation itself, which could have been avoided by cutting through the enemy, the imperial mummy who still commanded required it. Vainly did the majority of the Generals prefer to make a last attempt, and at least to die fighting. His Majesty refused to save himself. He tried to deceive his conqueror in order to obtain passable conditions, but the conqueror was pitiless, requiring an unconditional capitulation. The Emperor signed, and went to the camp of the Prussian King, asking, as a single favor, that he might not pass through our army. He was still afraid, and not without cause, for it is said that on three occasions, the soldiers struck down with their guns the flag of surrender, so that finally they had to hoist a white handkerchief, for lack of a regular flag.

It is also said that a company of zouaves, seeing, at a distance, the Emperor going toward the enemy's camp, fired their last cartridges at him, obeying the orders of a Lieutenant, but unfortunately the balls did not reach him.

CONDUCT OF THE EMPEROR.

It is said that from the time of signing the capitulation, down to the day of reaching the place of his captivity, he has constantly preserved that same imperial phlegm which is the mask of that theatrical mani-o. He talked freely now with this and now with that person, on his long road; saluting the hasty crowds he met; pretending not to notice the angry silence of the Frenchmen he encountered; constantly smoking his eternal cigarette; above all, of his own health. He is always the same man. The Boulogne who landed at Boulogne, in 1840, with an eagle on his wrist, and who surrendered at Sedan with a cigarette in his mouth.

And yet this man, for ten years, from 1852 to 1862, was a great man and a great sovereign. He gave France a greater national prosperity than she had ever known before. He stopped Russia at Sebastopol, Austria at Solferino, and liberated Italy. He was good, generous, magnificent. But he was peculiarly an adventurer; he sprung from adventure and died by it. Those foolish performances of Strasbourg and Boulogne, the germs of his greatness, were at the same time the germs of Sedan. Poor France, and poor things that we are!

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

However, the news of the disaster, delayed by the difficulties of communication, and especially by the government, finally reached Paris. Immediately, moment by moment, the crowd got riotous. Vainly did the Corps Legislatif on one side, and the Senate on the other, try to assume the appearance of deliberation, in order to form a regency. They fled shortly, losing self-possession and abandoning their posts. The power lay abandoned. The Parisian Deputies seized it, carried by the crowd which applauded them, and the republic was proclaimed of itself, as by natural right, without disorder and without resistance. At the signal given by Paris, all France applauded without protest. In less than twenty-four hours all was done.

Is this safety? Is it the finishing of our nationality? God alone can answer. At this moment the republican idea galvanizes here and there the patriotism of the country, which was stifled by a long slavery. The defences of Paris, which the Palikao Ministry, the last under the Empress Regent, had lazily undertaken, were pushed forward with excessive activity. There are now within its walls and detached forts from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand fighters, regular army, Mobile and National Guard. The forts and ramparts are provided with cannon picked up everywhere, from the army, the navy, and even the Invalides. There are said to be ammunition and provisions for three months and more. Outside of Paris, in the large cities, and here and there in the country, volunteers are gathering. Partisan and guerilla warfare—the fighting of Spain and Mexico—is to begin. If our strong places which have held out thus far—Metz, Strasbourg, Phalsbourg, Toul, and Thionville—prolong the struggle; if Paris, especially, is earnestly defended, nothing is desperate. The third phase of the war is now beginning. The first was against us; the second, which seemed to begin better, ended by an immense disaster. If God will let us triumph in the third, France is saved.

DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION.

Much has been said this week of a diplomatic intervention, and numerous conferences have taken place concerning it. Spain and Italy are said to have made great efforts to bring about an understanding between England, Austria and Russia in order to force Prussia to a treaty. But England pays very little attention to this intervention. The Ministry are enjoying the holidays; the Lords and Commons are hunting, and it is not the moment for them to attend to business. Austria, mindful of Sadowa, fearful, and temporizing as usual, by instinct and situation, has imitated England. Russia, inclining toward Constantinople, and dreaming but of this, is reported to have done little more than her two powerful neighbors. England and Austria remain still to have done very little. You alone have spoken out clearly and firmly in our favor. Not satisfied with an immediate and warm recognition of our republic, your Minister is at Paris is said to have made earnest efforts for intervention. Thanks to you who remember the days of Lafayette and your young independence.

Whether energetic or not, all diplomatic efforts have failed to move the obstinacy of King William. He wishes to treat only in Paris, voluntarily or forcibly opened to his army. Besides, they say the plunder of this modern Babylon is promised to his troops, as a recompense for their labors, and the soldiers wait for Paris as much as the King does; to be made a triumphal entry there, and they are to plunder. Will God allow it? For my own part I would rather see Paris in ashes, and all its inhabitants dead, than surrender.

RESISTANCE OF THE FORTRESSES.

Moreover, all the fortified places have given Paris an example. I told you in my last letter of the heroic defence of Strasbourg, the 15,000 defenders of which have fought for more than a month against 40,000 men, and sometimes more. The last report is that they have made a successful sally, which has cost the besiegers many lives. Metz does as much and even more. Marshal Bazaine, still cramped under its walls, or within them, whatever may be, makes numerous sorties, destroys the works of the assailants, and kills as many of them as he can, going and coming, in Metz and around it, like a lion in his den. Thionville makes sally after sally, and the other day nearly reached Bazaine through the besieging army. Montmedy, bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Prussians, whose strong point is bombarding, fights and will fight to the end. Toul does the same, and so do Bitche and Phalsbourg. Laon, that poor little fortress of the third order, almost dismantled, has been blown up, and with it the staff of the corps of Prussian troops which besieged it. If the forts which defend Paris do only half as well as our other strongholds, the enemy will wait for months, and time permit France to rise in a body against the invaders. Then, with God's help and yours, I hope, we can treat with honor.

EMILE CHERRY.

CAUGHNAWAGA.

Cheap Transportation to the Seaboard—Water Communication Between Chicago and New York.

Speeches by Judge Underwood, of Vermont; Mayor Mason, J. Y. Scammon, and Others.

The Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon to listen to an address by ex-Governor Underwood, of Vermont, on the Caughnawaga Canal. Mr. Charles Randolph called the meeting to order.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, and of the President of the Board, Mr. Ira Y. Munn took the chair and introduced Governor Underwood.

He dwelt upon the necessity of connecting the East and West by cheap transportation, and then dwelt upon the commercial and financial interests of Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible]

The cost of the canal, with locks of 300 feet by 40, and with ten feet draught the entire sill, was estimated at $3,500,000, and the time for its construction might not exceed two years after breaking ground.

The Governor then went on to say that, when the Caughnawaga Canal is built, and the route opened, it will be possible for propellers to pass to Chicago or Duluth, on Lake Superior, and proceed direct, without breaking bulk, on to Lake Champlain, so far as Burlington or Whitehall in six days less time than the cargo by the Buffalo or Oswego route can be in Albany. [illegible]

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

This sum added to the amounts from Canadian trade would give the large sum of $661,591 annually, or 27 per cent on the capital, showing that the rate of toll now named could be reduced 20 per cent, and yet leave sufficient to pay the stockholders of the canal a dividend annually on their investment of 10 per cent.

The construction of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal from the St. Lawrence, opposite Lachine, to Lake Champlain, will allow the large lake vessels to continue their voyage to Whitehall (110 miles from New York, 127 miles nearer the seaboard, than can be done by the way of Oswego), at less cost, even if the Champlain Canal should not be enlarged so as to allow the vessels to go to New York. It may not be generally understood that the vessels which would take the Caughnawaga Canal route would pass by the mouth of the Lachine Canal within seven miles of the city of Montreal, and when at Burlington and Whitehall, would be nearer to any of the towns in New England than when at Albany.

The economy of time and transport by Lake Champlain could not fail to attract a very large share of the trade between the Western States, New England and Boston, as well as a considerable share of New York trade.

After setting forth the advantages which each canal would offer to the trade of this city, the speaker stated that he did not want subscriptions, but only the endorsement of the business men of Chicago.

Mayor Mason said he had the pleasure, a few days since, of making a special visit, and found that the plan had been in the hands of some [illegible] Mr. Underwood's project. For the small sum of $3,500,000 they could secure through steam communication with New York. The Caughnawaga Canal was of great importance, and from his knowledge of the country through which it passed, he knew that it could be easily constructed, and that the material taken from the canal would form the banks. He hoped the project would meet with every encouragement, and would soon be realized.

Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon related his experience, when he was one of a commission from this West, sent to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on that subject. [illegible] the war, Secretary Seward interfered, and the plan proved a failure. He regarded the matter as of more importance than the projects before them. The producers of the West wanted connection in rates to keep freights at a reasonable figure. The Erie Canal and the railroads were very good, but the products of the West had increased out of all proportion to the facilities for transportation, and it was necessary that there should be free communication with the Atlantic, via the St. Lawrence River and connecting canals. The Western people should not be at the mercy of any combination of railroad Presidents and managers, but every man should be able to send his own vessel from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Munn said that the breakage and detentions on the Erie Canal often cost the West, in a single season, fully equal to the amount required to build the proposed canal. If Chicago wished to preserve her greatness, and to keep the distributing power in her hands, she must take care that her means of distribution should be as cheap and as free as possible.

Mr. C. J. Ely moved that the matter be referred to a special committee.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Wiley M. Egan, Thomas Whitney, and C. J. Dana were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Munn was added to the committee.

Mr. Randolph said that the freight of wheat by rail to New York was 85 cents a bushel, for corn 80, and to Buffalo, the same distance by water, it was only 4 cents. If the water communication could be continued to New York, it is not unreasonable to expect that they could transport wheat there for 8 cents a bushel, and save something over twenty-five million dollars a year.

The committee adjourned until Thursday at 2:30 p.m., when the special committee will report.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Record of Transactions—A Very Dull Day.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 4.—The following motions were disposed of to-day:

No. 38. Peter Baugh v. Devoe et al. Continuance set aside.

146. Woodruff et al. v. McHarry. Same order.

156. O'Brien v. Haynes. Same order.

171. Mitchell v. Town of Fond du Lac. Same order.

232. Preston v. Fleming. Same order.

234. Thompson v. Morris et al. Transferred to Chicago.

The following new motions were made:

93. Rose et al. Mulligan v. Duck. Leave to amend.

316. Dunn v. Gillespie, administratrix. Motion to file a bill of exceptions from records.

343. Jevene et al. v. Osgood. Submitted by appellee.

350. Chicago Artesian Well Company v. Carmichael. Motion to transfer to Chicago.

437. Clark v. Laughlin. Motion to reinstate.

462. Bussie et al. v. Clark. Motion to set aside case and dismiss appeal.

561. Lowell v. Scott. Motion to dismiss at 5 per cent damages.

604. Clark & Bilsnerhoff v. Birmingham. Motion to dismiss at 5 per cent damages.

504. Same v. Delaney. Same motion.

505. Same v. Clark, Jr. Same motion.

506. Same v. McDonald. Same motion.

There not being a full quorum, the court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

MOTIONS HEARD.

Judge Blodgett sat yesterday and heard quite a number of motions having relation to pleadings.

NEW SUITS.

Owen M. Avery v. Alexander Cameron. Ejectment for the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, 33, North Range 8, east 3 (in Grundy County).

—Henry L. Fuller v. David J. Rose. Ejectment for the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, 32, 7, east 3 (in Grundy County).

—Salmon G. Simmons v. Thomas Caveney. Ejectment for the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, 44, 7 (McHenry County).

—Same v. Simon S. Gates. Ejectment for south half of west half of northwest quarter of Section 26, 44, 7 (McHenry County).

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceedings dismissed—Edwin B. and A. J. Garner, of Warren, Jo Daviess County.

Adjudications—Eli Johnson and Edward B. Rambo, of Chicago; Joseph L. Hoyt, of Chicago; William D. Harris, of Chicago.

Circuit Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Fulsom and Lasher v. Francis Larned et al. Petition to declare and enforce mechanic's lien on the south 24 feet of the north 50 feet, of Lot 17, Block 3, Assessors' Division, of the southwest quarter of Section 22, 39, 14, and dwelling house.

ATTACHMENT.

Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw v. Rose & Freund. Attachment as against non-residents, upon an alleged indebtedness stated at $1,414.14.

Superior Court.

PARTITION ORDERED.

Dennis McAuley v. Mary Caughlin et als. Decree entered for partition of Lot 25, Block 25, School Section Addition.

PETITION FILED.

George H. Thissing v. Mary Ann Thissing et als. Petition for the partition among the heirs of Ernest Thissing, who died intestate, May 9, 1869, of the north two-thirds of the north fifty-five feet of Lots 15 and 16, in Block 71, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago. The partition is to be made, if at all, between the widow and eight children.

SLANDER.

John R. Smith and Lucy his wife v. Timothy Lorenz and Margaret his wife. Action on the case. Damages laid at $5,000. This is supposed to be an action of slander. The two women quarreled, hence their husbands are subjected to a law suit.

Criminal Court.

OLD DIVORCE CASES.

The only business of this court was to attend to twenty-five of the old Recorder's Court divorce suits. Defaults were taken in all these cases, and in seven references were ordered. In no one of these cases was there personal service upon the defendants.

County Court.

ESTATES.

Estate of Elizabeth Sheridan. Declared settled.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Estate of Loren Eugene Cooke. Administration granted to Thomas D. King, a creditor, under bond of $4,000.

—Estate of Bridget McNulty. John Clark was appointed to administer; he was also appointed guardian of three minor children of deceased.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The question of admitting lady students to the State University has already been the subject of public argument and newspaper discussion. While the Board of Regents have taken no action on this question, several individual members of the board have expressed their willingness to admit a class of ladies, whenever one shall be formed and make an application, provided they are sufficiently advanced in their studies. Among the students who are now at Oakland making application for admission, and undergoing requisite examination, is a young lady from Sacramento, Miss Lindley [illegible], the daughter of a Sacramento merchant, and a graduate of the High School of that city. She is sufficiently advanced to enter the fourth grade of the college."

ROOFING.

Barrett's ROOFING.

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of

Barrett's Felt & Composition

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Paving Cement & Coal Tar, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Felt, Roofing Pitch, Coal Tar, Roofing Tins, Carpet Felt, Rosin.

We call the attention of the public to the very general use that is being made of our Felting between the sheathing and siding of frame houses. It keeps out the wind and dampness, and is equal to a brick wall for warmth.

BARRETT & ARNOLD,

Office, 134 LaSalle-st.,

(Oriental Building.) CHICAGO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,

(Successors to J. H. REED & CO.)

32 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Pure Drugs,

STANDARD CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods, Window Glass, Soda Ash, Japonica, Pure Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Caustic Soda, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST. ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

DEAL ONLY IN THE BEST OF GOODS.

Special attention given to

Manufacturers' Supplies.

We are Agents for

Morse's Soda Fountains!

Pure Drugs! Low Prices! Quick Sales!

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

FLOUR.

IONIC FLOURING MILLS.

Office, Cor. N. Dearborn & Michigan-sts.

MISSOURI

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

MINNESOTA

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR.

At Retail to Families.

Delivered free of charge, and warranted to be the best.

J. D. COLE, JR., Proprietor.

GLASSWARE.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Messrs. Rockwood & Blocki,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 Lake and 29 Wells-st., Chicago,

The GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS for the sale of the CELEBRATED

BEAVER FALLS GLASS CO.'S

GREEN AND BLACK GLASSWARE.

They are authorized to sell at PITTSBURGH prices, and will be supplied in quantities to fill all orders. Please call and see samples of our DRUGGISTS' WARE, BITTER BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, PORTER, ALE, and SODA BOTTLES. No charge for private brand. W. F. MODES, Superintendent.

J. R. EAKINS, Business Manager.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE

RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO.,

Now offer to package buyers only, new dark

STRIPES and FIGURES, PINKS, and "QUAKERS," in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Of elegant design and execution, at

188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing first-class Goods, should ask for

"RICHMOND PRINTS."

FREE TRADE DOCUMENTS.

REVENUE REFORM! REVENUE REFORM!

TO VOTERS AND TAX-PAYERS.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The National Elgin Watch Co.

Being about to remove their general offices and salesroom to the building formerly occupied by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the corner of Lake and Clark-sts., offer for rent the offices they at present occupy, on the corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts. They also offer for sale one of their large Safes. Apply on the premises to

NATIONAL WATCH CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OLD

Debts Discharged.

[illegible]

CAROL GATTES, Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Room 2, Merchants' Ins. Building, 84 LaSalle-st.

NOTICE!

The Law Office of A. GOLDSMID & CO., corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts., will be closed from Tuesday, 4th, until 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th inst., then business will be resumed as usual.

DOLLAR STORE.

BEST DOLLAR STORE IN CHICAGO IS HENDRICKSON'S, No. 201 South Clark-st.

[illegible] ONE DOLLAR STORE, 201 South Clark.

PAPER AND TWINES.

PAPER.

J. E. PETTIBONE,

104 and 106 Randolph-st.,

[illegible] Remember the No., 104 and 106 Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THOMAS WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, 321 Four-and-a-Half-st., Washington, D. C. Prosecutes claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of U. S.

EXTRACTS.

ORIENT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The PUREST and BEST. But a small quantity comparatively required for flavoring.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

Indirect Draft, Tubular Dome, Slow Combustion.

The ONLY Furnace with cast-iron Fire Pot and BRICK GAS-BURNER.

25 PER CENT IN FUEL SAVED. POWERFUL AND DURABLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 198 LAKE-ST.

J. C. Constant & Co.,

133 and 135 STATE-ST.,

Have just received a full line of Cooking and Heating

STOVES

which they are selling at reasonable prices. In addition to their splendid assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

they call special attention to their beautiful

SEVRES WARE,

Rivalling China, at much less cost.

REMOVAL.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

New Store,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph & Washington-sts.

CLOTHING.

Boys' Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

A SPECIALTY,

At the New Clothing House,

70 Madison-st., 70

(Second Door West of State).

The largest and most fashionable stock ever offered in the city, at prices to suit the times.

JOHN H. DICKSON, Ag't.

THREAD.

OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

IS NOW THE

ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,

from No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

For Hand and Machine.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

TEAS.

NEW SEASON TEAS.

We are now offering an invoice of NEW GREEN TEAS, of our own importation, direct from Shanghae, via Pacific Road, forty-five days in transit. Samples ready for inspection at our office, 48 and 50 South Water-st.

TAYLOR & WRIGHT.

MILLINERY.

FASHIONS.

MRS. D. A. JACKSON'S

GRAND PANORAMA OF

FRENCH FASHIONS,

For Fall and Winter, 1870, JUST RECEIVED. [illegible] at VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MRS. D. A. JACKSON, 9 STATE-ST.

LUMBER.

CONE, GREEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, and Shingles.

[illegible]

CONE, GREEN & CO.,

242 South Water-st., Room 2.

Mill at White Lake, Michigan.

Yard formerly occupied by Green & Co., foot of [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

For building purposes on lots at

RIVERSIDE.

Apply to the

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO., 73 Clark-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—$40,000.

Any one having the above capital can hear of a safe investment in an established legitimate business in successful operation, in which the capital invested can be doubled each year. For particulars address S. N., Tribune Office.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL.

FARE REDUCED TO

$2.00 PER DAY.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

J. F. PIERSON & CO.

JEWELRY.

The Bankrupt Sale of Jewelry,

AT 45 CLARK-ST.,

WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK LONGER.

There is still a large and miscellaneous stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, all kinds of JEWELRY, and SILVER and PLATED WARE.

25 to 50 Per Cent Below Actual Cost.

ROBERT G. JENKINS, Assignee of G. W. Stevens, Bankrupt.

FOR SALE.

RECTIFIERS

Can obtain the best quality of SUGAR MAPLE COAL of

GOLSEN & CROSBY,

Distillers of Domestic Spirits, Hand 11 Rivers-st., Chicago.

SLEEP

ELIXIR OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

A safe and elegant substitute for morphine and other narcotics and sedatives. Relieves pain and produces refreshing sleep without disturbing the stomach. Prepared only by [illegible] WALKER & SON, Pharmacists, [illegible] Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL!

[illegible]

150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

LYON & HEALY, SMITH & NIXON.

PIANOS

RESCUED FROM FIRE. AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. [illegible]

STEINWAY

[illegible]

SMITH & NIXON, 150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Burdett Organs.

[illegible]

MUSIC. MUSIC BOOKS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

General Musical Merchandise.

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of H. R. CONE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. R. CONE. E. P. CONE. F. S. CONE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of

Cone, Green & Co.,

for the purpose of manufacturing and selling

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

at White Lake, Michigan, and Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

H. R. CONE. [illegible] F. S. CONE.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1870. [illegible] WILSON.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Oct. 1, 1870. WM. BEVERIDGE.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

DROP AND BUCK

SHOT.

All sizes constantly on hand. These Shot are equal to any in the world in uniformity of size and perfection of finish. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD,

Bar & Pig Lead,

RAW AND BOILED

LINSEED OIL.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KIMBALL'S

PIANO DEPOT,

63 Washington-st.,

OPERA HOUSE.

PRICES REDUCED.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Chicago.

Year Opens Sept. 15, 1870.

[illegible]

J. C. BURROUGHS, President.

Divinity School of Harvard University.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday and Thursday.

FOR

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible]

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, were filed for record on Tuesday, October 4:

[illegible]

—James Speed, who was Attorney General in the Lincoln Cabinet, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Kentucky District. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The banks report an increased activity in the local money market, which is especially gratifying in comparison with the dullness which we have chronicled daily for some weeks past. There is a perceptible increase in the demand for money, from all quarters, both city and country, which, if not beyond the ability of the banks to supply, is, at least, fully equal to it, and is yielded to but partially in view of the impending call for a bank statement, which will, in all probability, be made within a week from to-day. The reserves of the banks are already worked down to so low a point that, with many of them, it would be difficult to effect a material enlargement in their discounts, and the others do not regard it as good policy, just now.

Eastern exchange was again firmer to-day. It is really scarce, owing to the fact that but little is making in comparison with the demand, which is now a brisk one from merchants who have bought on the seaboard already, or who are obliged to restock to fill the vacancies made on their shelves by the heavy demands of the autumn trade. There were free buyers to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, but so little offering that sales were very light. One or two sales were reported at 60c premium, and the probability is that 75c would have been willingly paid in some cases. Over the counter rates were quoted at par to 50c discount on purchases, and 50@75c premium per $1,000 on sales.

Everything now points to a good business in the West during the fall and winter. Grain and live stock are plentiful to the westward, while to the East there is a growing necessity for additional supplies, which must be met. Eastern buyers have held off for some weeks, in anticipation of a speedy return of peace and a consequent drop in prices. Of course, our markets have been weak, and the farming community were, naturally, unwilling to send in their produce when those who had forced down prices to a very low point. Now there is a better inquiry for breadstuffs, and a good prospect for a substantial improvement in the volume of our grain receipts, as money is moving out more freely to the country to-day than for some time past. The call is, indeed, a liberal one, and will be still more so within two or three weeks, when the great hog trade will set in toward us, in the advance guard of an army of porkers, the number of which is estimated at 4,000,000 head, more than a quarter of which will be handled in this city.

The offerings of prime business paper less are only moderate, though larger than heretofore, but accommodation paper is growing very plentiful, showing that holders of securities are looking to the banks to operate; this indicates that the comparatively low prices which have ruled for a long time past are regarded as about the bottom of the heap, and that quotations are expected to advance, realizing a profit to those who may be fortunate enough to hold during the process.

The rates of accommodation at the banks are still quoted at 10 per cent per annum on strictly first-class paper, but none are obtaining the required loans unless they have the advantage of being regular customers. Street rates are nominally 1 per cent a month, with a brisk demand, which carries up the quotation to still higher figures on doubtful security. Money is reported easy in New York, and there is no doubt that much of our capital has gone there. [illegible]

The following quotations were received to-day by Barrett & March:

[illegible]

United States bonds were quoted higher in London to-day than at any time since their issue, under a strong call for investment, and this news has caused a decline in gold on this side the water. [illegible]

The Financial Chronicle gives the following:

"The Executive Committee of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad met Tuesday and formally declared a dividend of 4 per cent cash, payable on the 1st of October. [illegible]"

[illegible]

The following are the railroad earnings for the latest week reported:

[illegible]

New York, Oct. 4.—[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following table shows the receipts [illegible]

STOVES AND FURNACES.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

Direct Draft, Tubular Dome, Slow Combustion.

The ONLY Furnace with cast-iron Fire Pot and BRICK GAS-BURNER.

PER CENT IN FUEL SAVED. POWERFUL AND DURABLE.

MANUFACTURED BY PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 198 LAKE-ST.

C. Constant & Co., 133 and 135 STATE-ST.

STOVES

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SEVRES WARE.

REMOVAL.

Simpson, Norwell & Co. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR New Store, 79 & 81 STATE-ST., Between Randolph & Washington-sts.

CLOTHING.

Boys' Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS, A SPECIALTY, At the New Clothing House, 70 Madison-st., 70 (Second Door West of State). The largest and most fashionable stock ever offered in the city, at prices to suit the times. JOHN H. DICKSON, Ag't.

THREAD. OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD ONLY SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS, For Hand and Machine. JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

TEAS.

NEW SEASON TEAS. We are now offering an invoice of NEW GREEN TEAS, of our own importation, direct from Shanghae, via Pacific Road, forty-five days in transit. Samples ready for inspection at our office, 48 and 50 South Water-st. TAYLOR & WRIGHT.

MILLINERY.

FASHIONS. MRS. D. A. JACKSON'S GRAND PANORAMA OF FRENCH FASHIONS. MRS. D. A. JACKSON.

LUMBER.

CONE, GREEN & CO., Lumber, Lath, and Shingles.

CONE, GREEN & CO., 249 South Water-st., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN RIVERSIDE. Apply to the RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO., 73 Clark-st.

TO CAPITALISTS. WANTED—$40,000.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL. FARE REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL. Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st. J. P. PIERSON & CO.

JEWELRY.

The Bankrupt Sale of Jewelry, AT 46 CLARK-ST., WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK LONGER. 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Actual Cost.

FOR SALE.

RECTIFIERS GOLSEN & CROSBY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL! 150 SOUTH CLARK-ST. LYON & HEALY, SMITH & NIXON.

PIANOS

STEINWAY SMITH & NIXON, 150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Burdett Organs.

MUSIC. MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND General Musical Merchandise. LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Cone, Green & Co., Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO. DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD, Bar & Pig Lead, RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL. GROUND OIL CAKE.

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EDUCATIONAL.

University of Chicago. Year Opens Sept. 15, 1870.

Divinity School of Harvard University.

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CUNARD LINE. QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS. New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN. THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

REAL ESTATE.

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Eastern exchange was again firmer to-day. It is really scarce, owing to the fact that but little is making in comparison with the demand, which is now a brisk one from merchants who have bought on the seaboard already, or who are obliged to restock to fill the vacancies made on their shelves by the heavy demands of the autumn trade. There were free buyers to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, but so little offering that sales were very light. One or two sales were reported at 60c premium, and the probability is that 75c would have been willingly paid in some cases. Over the counter rates were quoted at par to 50c discount on purchases, and 50c@$1.00 premium per $1,000 on sales.

Everything now points to a good business in the West during the fall and winter. Grain and live stock are plentiful to the westward, while to the East there is a growing necessity for additional supplies, which must be met. Eastern buyers have held off for some weeks, in anticipation of a speedy return of peace and a consequent drop in prices. Of course, our markets have been weak, and the farming community were, naturally, unwilling to send in their produce when there was no demand, and a little extra supply might have forced down prices to a very low point. Now there is a better inquiry for breadstuffs, and our farmers are responding willingly. There is a good prospect for a material augmentation in the volume of our grain receipts, as money is moving out more freely to the country to-day than for some time past. The call is, indeed, a liberal one, and it will be still more so within two or three weeks, when the great hog trade will be fairly in operation. ... of which will be handled in this city.

The offerings of prime business paper here are yet only moderate, though larger than heretofore, but second-class paper is growing very plentiful, showing that holders of all classes of securities are anxious to operate; this indicates that the comparatively low prices which have ruled for a long time past are regarded as about the bottom of the drop, and that operators are expected to advance, realizing a profit to those who may be fortunate enough to hold during the process.

The rates of accommodation at the banks are still quoted at 10 per cent per annum on strictly first-class paper, but none are obtaining the required loans unless they have the advantage of being regular customers. Street rates are nominally 2 per cent a month, with a brisk demand, which carries up the quotation to still higher figures on doubtful security. Money is reported easy in New York, and there is no doubt that such of our banks as have the available ability can obtain it from the East in considerable quantities directly after statement day.

The following quotations were received to-day by Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK. [illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON. [illegible]

United States bonds were quoted higher in London to-day than at any time since their issue, under a strong call for investment, and the news caused a decline in gold on this side the water. Foreign capital is now seeking investment in United States securities to a very large extent, both government bonds and railroad stocks, and the New York market is now so well supplied with English money as to prevent any fear of a glut. The rapid rush of capital here may be productive of undue speculation, but, so far, the movement is at once healthy and welcome.

The *Financial Chronicle* gives the following:

"The Executive Committee of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad met Tuesday and formally declared a dividend of 4 per cent cash, payable on the 17th of October. The committee, moreover, decided to issue a million of new stock, in accordance with the request of the stockholders, as voted last June and as authorized by the organization, which fixes the capital stock at $19,000,000. ..."

The following are the railroad earnings for the latest week reported: [illegible]

The following statement shows the condition of the New York banks at the last statement, as compared with one year ago: [illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 239 cars wheat; 119 cars and 36,400 bu corn; 32 cars and 1,500 bu oats; 16 cars rye; 69 cars barley. Total (435 cars), 226,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,776 bu wheat; 2,042 bu corn; 1,965 bu oats; 787 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today, and a rather active set of markets in grain, with a firmer feeling in all descriptions of produce, owing to a similar state of things reported from New York city. The shipping movement was fairly active, and a great many lots changed hands speculatively. There was more doing outside, the finer weather allowing of travel round the streets, while the first real chill of the season seemed to admonish to activity in making the necessary purchases for the winter season.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, closing nominal at 84@84½c for iron-bound lots, and 84c for wood-bound. Sales were 100 brls in wooden and 100 brls in iron hoops at 84c.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Vessel owners tried early to command an advance, but were unable to obtain it. A total of six grain charters was reported at 5½c for wheat, 5c for corn, and 4c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 19c on wheat, and 18c on corn.

Provisions were again firmer, and with more doing. The recent depression in pork in New York has brought out a better demand, and resulted in a sharp advance to-day in this city, when it was known that the stock of pork is much lower than usual at this season of the year. Our market was firmer in sympathy, and we note also a better demand for meats. Crane & Co., of St. Louis, state the hog crop of the West at fully four million head. If these figures be realized there is no question but that prices will rule comparatively low, and buyers have been holding off with this view. The market closed at $25.25@25.75 for regular mess pork ...

[illegible]

The volume of business transacted in the market for flour was larger than for several days past, and under more encouraging news from the East, and the advance in wheat in our own market, a much firmer feeling was observable, yet the majority of dealers were effecting sales at prices ruling on the two days preceding. ...

The following were the closing prices: [illegible]

Wheat was 2c higher under a reported advance of 3@5c in New York, while Liverpool was also quoted better, and our receipts were slightly less. ...

Corn was 1c higher and firm at the advance, but less active, the improvement lifting quotations above the instructions of many buyers, who were obliged to fall back. ...

Oats were moderately active, at about yesterday's prices, though a shade easier toward the close. ...

Rye was quiet but firm, at ½c improvement on yesterday's figures, closing at 71@71½c for No. 2 ...

Barley was less active, at 1@2c improvement on yesterday's quotations, but closed weak ...

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs during the past week: [illegible]

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates: [illegible]

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following statistics: [illegible]

LATER.

After the adjournment of the regular board, the market for wheat was only fairly active, and a lower range of prices was established, closing steady at $1.11 for the option seller last half of October, and $1.10@1.10½ seller the month, for No. 2 spring. No. 2 corn was dull, the market closing at 67c seller last half of October, and 66¾c cash at the closing prices on 'Change. Oats were quiet at the closing prices on 'Change. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening: [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

LUMBER—Business at the wholesale docks to-day was quiet and prices were generally firm ...

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessel Transfers.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Oct. 4.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Doctor Olin, 18 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr Townsend,

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Your Destiny

Dr. Bigelow,

Private Consultations,

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Dr. Russell,

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, The Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Keyser

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

One Hundred Dollars would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO., 53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency, wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuants which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their prestige. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reigns in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Rates of Passage Reduced.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MEDICAL COLLEGES OPENED.

Formal Dedication of a Medical Institution for Ladies.

Opening Exercises of Bennett Medical College.

Woman's Hospital Medical College.

The formal dedication of the Woman's Hospital Medical College took place last evening in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, where a large and intelligent audience assembled to honor the occasion. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bennett Medical College.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Inspector Reynolds Takes His Seat—A Little Talk on Furnaces.

Resignations and Appointments—29,806 Scholars Enrolled—Salaries.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present—Inspectors Shackford, Runyan, Briggs, Schintz, Carter, Richberg, Stevens, Stone, Reynolds, Moore, Walsh, Tully, Clark, Meserve, and Wacasche.

Mr. Reynolds, elected Inspector from the Tenth Ward, in place of Mr. Sheldon, took his seat.

FLAGGING.

Inspector Carter, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that a little stone flagging about each furnace was needed at the Vedder, Walsh, Wentworth Avenue, and Brown School Primaries.

The committee was authorized to procure it.

[illegible]

The board then adjourned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATINEE AT DEXTER PARK.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

Budding.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE IMPROVEMENT.

More About Cleaning the North Branch—The Lake Tunnel.

Dr. Dyer on Cow Driving—Connecting the Parks—Financial.

The Standing Committee of North Side Citizens, on improvements, met last evening at Turner Hall, Mr. Atwater in the chair, Mr. B. F. Culver, Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE PROPOSED CANAL.

Mr. J. G. Gindele, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Canal, was invited to impart such information as he possessed on the subject. [illegible]

COW-DRIVING EXTRAORDINARY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

The meeting then went in a Committee of Ways and Means to raise $25 to pay for hall rent, and after that financial problem was solved the proceedings ended.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Meeting in the Fifth Ward—Announcements.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at South Park Hall, corner of Douglas place and Cottage Grove avenue, for the purpose of fixing a place to hold the primary elections. [illegible]

FOURTEENTH WARD.

[illegible]

TWENTIETH WARD.

[illegible]

SIXTEENTH WARD.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois, convened in Farwell Hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. [illegible]

Board of Health.

[illegible]

Harrison Street Bridge.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

The Chicago Lyceum will discuss the following question this evening. [illegible]

Liability of Canalboats and Vessels to Municipal Taxation.

[illegible]

An Old Rogue in a New Role.

[illegible]

Journalistic Personal.

We are informed that Mr. Everett Chamberlain, city editor of the *Evening Post*, has resigned his position. [illegible]

"Stamps."

[illegible]

St. Bridget's Fair.

[illegible]

Collision and Accident.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

ITALIAN UNITY.

Celebration of the Event in Chicago—Christopher Columbus and the Discovery of America.

The Italian citizens of this city welcomed Italian unity, with one hundred and one guns, at daybreak yesterday morning. [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Official Report of Collections for the Month of September, 1870.

We are indebted to John W. Hood, Esq., Cashier, for the following official statement of the collections of internal revenue for the month of September, 1870:

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—[illegible]

GOLD

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

[illegible]

Removal.

[illegible]

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 13.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By EDWD. P. THOMAS & CO.

[illegible]

By D. LONG & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW and SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

CROWN DIAMONDS.

MOST EXCELLENT ONE.

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FRENCH WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

On Sunday Evening, October 9.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ANNIE TIFFANY,

WON AT A RAFFLE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

VIRGINIA MUMMY.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL

TO RENT

[illegible]

A. A. MUNGER, 29 LaSalle-st.

MRS. IMOGENE BROWN

PUPILS IN SINGING.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

40 Horses and Ponies,

BROKEN AND UNBROKEN,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

At the Union Stock Yards.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

ENGLISH BOOKS

Direct from Europe.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 1-2 O'Clock P. M.

[illegible]

CHAS. H. BROWER'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Oct. 6, at 2 1-2 O'Clock P. M.

[illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE.

[illegible]

300 PIECES

SIX-QUARTER CASSIMERES, Beavers, and Cloths,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

300 DOZEN

Shirts and Drawers

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

100 WASHINGTON MILLS BURNOIS,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

30 Chests Tea, Boxes Ink, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA

Brandy & Wines

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

54 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS,

Fronting on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 10, at 2½ o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Randolph-st.

300 BUILDING LOTS,

Bet. Armitage and Fullerton-avs.,

Fronting on the Boulevards, Mead, Sheridan, and Kimball-sts., being the east half of northeast quarter of Sec. 35, 40, 13,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, October 12, 1870,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

BY CATALOGUE,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, AT 9½ A. M.

This is the

Entire Stock of a Jobber,

[illegible]

QUALITY AND STYLE

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible]

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS

ON LAKE PARK,

Foot of Randolph-st.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

OCT. 5, 6, 7 AND 8,

POSITIVELY LAST DAYS & NIGHTS.

THE SENSATION OF THE ARENA.

The Conrad Family of Acrobats,

[illegible]

A PERFORMANCE EVERY

AFTERNOON AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK,

and every

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

REGAL LIONS

Illustrious Lion Tamer, Pierce,

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

Preparations for the Bombardment of the City Completed.

Further Reports of Minor Engagements.

Epernon Captured by the Prussians.

Favre Desires to Appeal to the People on the Question of War or Peace.

Authenticity of the Imperial Manifesto Officially Denied.

Additional Extracts from Napoleon's Private Papers.

Terrible Earthquake in China.

Three Thousand Human Beings Perish.

FRANCE.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

[illegible]

PREPARATIONS FOR BOMBARDMENT COMPLETED.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 3d: "Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications, and for the shelling of Paris, have been completed. Siege guns and mortars have arrived, and been placed in position for immediate operations.

CAVALRY FOR TOURS.

A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Paris is surrounded by French rifle-pits, barricades, and other temporary defences. The villas in the suburbs and many of the cottages are loopholed for rifles.

[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

M. Cremieux, on assuming of acting the Ministry of War has issued a note urging haste in the organization and equipment of the Garde Mobile and Garde National.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

It is reported that the Constituent Assembly meet at Tours after the election.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

[illegible]

[illegible]